



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/460
S/1994/1121
3 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 30 September 1994 from the Permanent
Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the declaration issued by the enlarged meeting of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the level of Foreign Minister, held on 29 September 1994 at the United Nations. I also forward a copy of the letter of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group, addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the States members of OIC.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Letter dated 29 September 1994 from the Minister for
Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the President
of the Security Council

An enlarged meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the level of Foreign Ministers, was held today at the United Nations to consider the deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I have been authorized by this meeting to convey to you and through you to the members of the Security Council, the deep disappointment and concern of the Organization of the Islamic Conference States over the recent adoption by the Security Council of resolution 943 (1994), on 23 September 1994, partially easing the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The hasty adoption of the said resolution constitutes a major setback to the international efforts to secure peace with justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ironically, it has come at a time when there has been a sharp escalation in Serb-sponsored violence against the Bosnian people, renewed strangulation of Sarajevo and the intensification of the ethnic cleansing campaigns in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and Prijedor.

The Ministers also wish to convey their deep sense of regret at the fact that the Security Council, despite the appeal made by OIC to defer the adoption of the said resolution, did not find it possible to do so.

The Security Council has obviously responded to tactical moves by those responsible for the initiation and prosecution of aggression and genocide against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; overlooked the Serb rejection of the five-nation peace plan; and disregarded the views of the international community particularly of the States members of OIC on this issue. The easing of sanctions is thus tantamount to rewarding aggression.

The minimum requirements for any reappraisal of the sanctions regime, namely, the recognition by Serbia and Montenegro of the international borders, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as of the Republic of Croatia and of all other States of the Republic of former Yugoslavia and the establishment of an adequate and effective international monitoring mechanism for interdiction of military supplies across the borders from Serbia and Montenegro to the Bosnian Serbs, have not yet been met.

We, therefore, highly regret this decision and would urge the Security Council to withdraw the temporary exemptions granted to Serbia and Montenegro under Security Council resolution 943 (1994).

While even today, some representatives of the five-nation contact group member States report of continuing violations of the border of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Serbia and Montenegro, we are dismayed that the suspension of the sanctions is proceeding under resolution 943 (1994). It would

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be timely now for the Security Council to reconsider and to take measures to suspend the implementation of resolution 943 (1994).

In our view, any further review of policy by the Council on this issue should be taken after due deliberations and in consultation with all States directly concerned, including the OIC Contact Group, as well as the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

While noting that the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) will be extended by another six months, we deplore the threats made by certain countries to withdraw their troops from UNPROFOR, should the arms embargo be lifted. The withdrawal of some troop contingents from UNPROFOR would not end the role of the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are over 50 resolutions pertaining to Bosnia and Herzegovina that have to be defended and enforced by the Security Council. The OIC countries contributing troops to UNPROFOR are willing to contribute additional troops to strengthen UNPROFOR as well as to replace any withdrawal. We believe that the mandate of UNPROFOR should be strengthened in order to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities.

(Signed) Sardar Aseff Ahmad ALI
Foreign Minister of Pakistan and
Current Chairman of the
Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

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ANNEX II

Declaration of the enlarged meeting of the Contact Group
of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Bosnia
and Herzegovina at the level of Foreign Ministers, held
at the United Nations on 29 September 1994

1. An enlarged meeting of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on Bosnia and Herzegovina at the level of Foreign Ministers and the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was held on 29 September 1994 in New York, to review the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina resulting from the Serb rejection of the Peace Plan.
2. The Foreign Ministers reaffirm the provisions of all OIC declarations and resolutions pertaining to Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as their commitment to safeguarding the political independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
3. The Foreign Ministers note with consternation the adoption of Security Council resolution 943 (1994) concerning the easing of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). In this context, they express their deep regret and disappointment over the hasty fashion, not warranted by the current situation, in which the Security Council proceeded to adopt the resolution, notwithstanding the joint démarche of the States members of the Contact Group to the President of the Security Council in this regard.
4. The Foreign Ministers conclude that the adoption of resolution 943 (1994) was unjustified, untimely and not conducive to efforts for promoting a just peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It sends a wrong signal, especially in view of the sharp intensification of Serb-sponsored violence and the drastic strangulation of Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Zepa, Gorazde and other Bosnian cities and continuous violations of the safe areas by the Bosnian Serb side.
5. The Foreign Ministers note that the most important conditions that should have preceded the adoption of any such resolution have not been met, namely the demand for the recognition by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as of the Republic of Croatia and other States of the former Republic of Yugoslavia, within their internationally recognized borders and the establishment of an effective border-monitoring system that could appropriately facilitate the consideration of such matters before the Council.
6. While appreciating the commitment of members of the monitoring team, the Foreign Ministers reiterate their serious concern that the actual system of monitoring has not been appropriately supplemented. The Foreign Ministers seriously question the capability of this team to carry out its duty accordingly, owing to the ineffective deployment and lack of necessary resources.

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7. The Foreign Ministers are appalled at the reports of continuous ethnic cleansing perpetrated by the Bosnian Serbs. In this regard, they take note of resolution 941 (1994) and yet reiterate, as a matter of urgency, the need for a more resolute response to such a deplorable practice. They condemn this abominable practice and call for an immediate and unconditional deployment of UNPROFOR troops to deter any further expulsion by the Bosnian Serbs.
8. The Foreign Ministers strongly condemn recent actions by the Bosnian Serbs that have led to the further strangulation of Sarajevo by cutting off gas, water and electricity supplies and communication lines, and the closure of the "blue routes" and the closure of the airport in view of threats by the Bosnian Serb side. They call for securing full compliance by Serbs with relevant resolutions on "safe areas"/exclusion zones and demand a strong response to such violations, including the use of air power by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
9. The Foreign Ministers deplore the threats made by certain countries to withdraw their troops from UNPROFOR should the arms embargo be lifted. The withdrawal of some troop contingents from UNPROFOR does not end the role of the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are over 50 resolutions pertaining to this issue that have to be defended and enforced by the Security Council. They express their readiness to contribute their troops to UNPROFOR to offset any shortfall created by the eventual withdrawal of existing contingents and to augment UNPROFOR troop requirements. Stressing the need for strengthening the mandate of UNPROFOR in order to implement fully its task, they call for the strong protection and extension of the safe areas as enunciated in Security Council resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) and in accordance with provisions of article 6 of the five-nation contact group plan, and paragraph 4 of the NATO communiqué of 9 February 1994.
10. The Foreign Ministers reaffirm their call for the lifting of the de facto arms embargo unjustly imposed against the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They welcome the offer made by His Excellency Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in a statement before the General Assembly on 27 September 1994, for an immediate de jure lifting of the arms embargo imposed upon the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Security Council. They consider that this offer represented a significant compromise made by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in its efforts to achieve peaceful settlement in the context of its territorial integrity and sovereignty. In the context of the offered compromise, the Foreign Ministers also welcome the call of the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for a unilateral response by members of the international community, in the event that the compromise proposal is not effectuated by members of the five-nation contact group.
11. The Foreign Ministers emphasize the need for close, concerted efforts and the establishment of an action-oriented working relationship between the OIC Contact Group and the five-nation contact group and express their readiness to work together with the five-nation contact group with a view to ensuring peace with justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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12. The Foreign Ministers decide to coordinate their efforts for the submission of an appropriate resolution on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina for adoption by the current session of the General Assembly as well as in other forums of the United Nations system.

13. The Foreign Ministers also call upon the Security Council to enforce the relevant decisions of the International Court of Justice and to implement appropriately all existing Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/461
S/1994/1123
3 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 3 October 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the following statement from the Office of the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 1 October 1994.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this statement as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Office of the President of the Presidency
of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 1 October 1994

Owing to various misinterpretations and speculations in the Western foreign media in regard to our otherwise clear position with respect to the lifting of the arms embargo, the Office of the President of the Presidency issues the following statement.

The position of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to the lifting of the arms embargo remains unchanged and is based on the inalienable right of our peoples to self-defence. This position was clearly defined by Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the conclusion of his speech before the United Nations General Assembly, on 27 September 1994.

With respect to this, we expect President Clinton to forward the announced letter to the Security Council by the end of October 1994, with a request that the arms embargo be lifted. In the event that this request is rejected, we expect President Clinton to propose to the United States Congress the adoption of decision on the unilateral lifting of the arms embargo.

In order to help reach an agreement in the Security Council, and to facilitate the further stay of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), primarily because of the besieged territories on the river Drina (the towns of Srebrenica and Zepa), we have offered a deferred execution of the decision on the lifting of the arms embargo for six months.

Bearing in mind the concession the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has thus offered, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina expects that the international community, in the meantime, will carry out the six-point programme indicated in the speech of President Izetbegovic before the General Assembly, in New York.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/462
4 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 12, 87, 88, 89, 90,
91, 92, 93, 95, 154 and 158

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

TRAINING AND RESEARCH

AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL
SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY

UNITED NATIONS NEW AGENDA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA IN THE 1990s

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 3 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of
Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Ministerial Declaration of the Group of 77 adopted on the occasion of the eighteenth annual Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 30 September 1994 (see annex).

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On behalf of the Group of 77, I would highly appreciate if you would arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 154 and 158.

(Signed) Ramtane LAMAMRA
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Algeria to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of 77
New York

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ANNEX

Ministerial Declaration of the Group of 77,
adopted on 30 September 1994

1. The eighteenth annual Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 was held in New York on 30 September 1994.
2. The Ministers welcomed the admission of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a full member of the Group of 77.
3. The Ministers reviewed the developments, since their last meeting, in the international economic situation and the activities undertaken in the context of the development agenda of the United Nations. The Ministers expressed concern at the slow, uncertain and unbalanced growth of the global economy. Such growth patterns adversely affected the economic and social conditions in developing countries. The Ministers also expressed concern at the increase in protectionist tendencies in the developed countries, and the stagnation and decline in flows of official development assistance.
4. The Ministers emphasized that, to facilitate national efforts in developing countries aimed at economic and social progress, international development cooperation needed to be targeted at creating a more favourable international economic environment for the development efforts of the developing countries so as to facilitate investment flows to developing countries, for trade opportunities and improved terms of trade, transfer of technology, official development assistance, movement of factors of production and availability of commercial credit. They regretted that the processes and mechanisms of decision-making pertaining to those issues did not adequately involve or take into account the interests of the developing countries.
5. In this context, the Ministers reiterated the high priority they attached to the initiative of an agenda for development, reaffirmed the statement on an agenda for development adopted by the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 24 June 1994 on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Group, and emphasized the need for the Secretary-General's revised report on an agenda for development, duly taking into account the Ministerial Statement of 24 June 1994, to propose action-oriented measures focusing on economic growth and development. The agenda should recognize the role of development in contributing not only to human welfare but also to long-term peace and stability, and acknowledge that long-term development will minimize the need for preoccupation with damage control and emergency action. The agenda for development should integrate the strategies, mechanisms and means of cooperation and implementation agreed upon or being negotiated in United Nations conferences.
6. The Ministers stressed that an agenda for development must strengthen the role of the United Nations in the area of international economic policy-making and coordination. To fulfil this role, an agenda for development must enhance the relationship between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and other multilateral institutions

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for the promotion of sustained economic growth and development that particularly addressed the problems faced by developing countries.

7. The Ministers stressed that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) should continue to provide inputs relating to the development dimension in international trade policy-making and implementation.

8. The Ministers stressed that, at a time when there was growing awareness of the need to support at the national level a combination of governmental action and market-based policies, participative and democratic decision-making and governance, similar approaches needed to be adopted with respect to international economic decision-making and functioning. The Ministers expressed concern at actions aimed at introducing new conditionalities in redefining the basis of international economic cooperation. They also expressed concern at the potential for conditionality and intrusiveness in concepts such as "sustainable human development" and "human security". Each country had to define its national goals, objectives and priorities in its development process. They stressed that the role of the international community was to support and supplement the national efforts of developing countries.

9. The Ministers welcomed the increase in private financial flows to developing countries. However, they noted that those flows were mainly short term and concentrated in a few countries and a few sectors. For the influence of those flows to be more significant in their impact on development, equitable growth, eradication of poverty and generation of full employment, it was essential that the flows be more widespread across countries and sectors. The international community must address itself to the issue of facilitating that through suitable incentive mechanisms and catalytic action instead of merely leaving it to competition among developing countries and their competitive changes in policy parameters and incentive structures.

10. The Ministers emphasized the urgent need for a substantial expansion in official development assistance. The commitment undertaken by the developed countries to allocate 0.7 per cent of their gross national product to developing countries had still not been fulfilled. The global partnership for sustainable development entered into during the recent years was based on the provision to the developing countries of substantial, new and additional financial resources to meet their huge sustainable development requirements. The Ministers noted with deep concern that official development assistance in 1993 had declined by US\$ 6 billion. They expressed their concern that environmental policies and measures had become a conditionality on existing levels of assistance, even while the developed countries continued to threaten the environment through their unsustainable production and consumption patterns. In that context, the Ministers were of the view that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and Conference-related international agreements would require the mobilization of substantial, new and additional resources for meaningful implementation, instead of a recourse to merely reordering priorities and reallocating national and official development assistance budgets and called upon the developed countries to take the necessary measures for increased flows of official development assistance to the developing countries. Steps should also be taken for creation and allocation for development of special drawing

rights. In this context, the Ministers reiterated the urgent need for convening an international conference on financing for development.

11. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of the programme of action for the sustainable development of small island developing States at the Global Conference for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as well as the adoption of the International Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and called for their full implementation by the international community.

12. The Ministers reiterated the need for more effective measures for reduction of the debt and debt-servicing burden of the developing countries including cancellation of such debt. The reverse transfer of resources on that account negatively affected the ability of the developing countries to generate growth, and to take measures aimed at social development, including through provision of housing, education, health and nutrition. That was further exacerbated by the slow growth in the international economy. The Ministers reiterated the urgent need for an effective, comprehensive and equitable, development-oriented and durable solution to the debt problem of the developing countries. Any approach should cover all types of debt, including multilateral debt, and debtor developing countries. In addition, innovative measures such as debt for equity swaps, debt for social development swaps, debt for environment swaps, etc. should be considered and applied effectively. The Ministers took note with satisfaction of the initiative of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on debt and development and requested that the report and recommendations of the meeting be discussed in the framework of the Joint Coordinating Committee and considered at the present session of the General Assembly.

13. The Ministers welcomed the signing of the Uruguay Round Agreements at Marrakesh, Morocco, in April 1994 and reiterated the need for their timely ratification. They stressed the need for continued evaluation of implementation of these Agreements to ensure increased market access and expansion of world trade for all countries, particularly the developing countries. In this regard, the Ministers emphasized the importance of commitments pertaining to special and differential measures to mitigate any adverse effects arising from the implementation of the Round. In that context, the Ministers welcomed the offer made by the Government of Singapore to host the first ministerial conference of the World Trade Organization and affirmed the view that Singapore would be an appropriate venue for the first conference. The World Trade Organization, in its functioning, should contribute to a rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system and uphold the rights and interests of the weaker trading partners. It was necessary that appropriate monitoring measures be established to ensure that, in the implementation of the Uruguay Round, the interests of developing countries were adequately protected. Compensation should be provided to the developing countries facing difficulties. Attempts to bypass and undermine multilaterally agreed liberalization of trade through resort to unilateral actions and demands for concessions, over and beyond those agreed to in the Round, as well as attempts to use environmental and social concerns for protectionist purposes, must be resisted. In that context, they also noted with concern the increasing use by developed countries of "anti-dumping" measures and countervailing duty action against developing

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countries. Trade policy could be an arbiter of all issues and the principles of non-discrimination and comparative advantage, which were an inalienable basis of international trade, must be sustained. An overburdening of the agenda of the World Trade Organization was likely to put the international trading system at risk and jeopardize the growth prospects of all countries. In the process of their increasing integration with the world economy, the developing countries would have special needs in terms of access to resources, markets and technology. Differential measures, including preferences, assistance and compensation had to be an essential part of this new enhanced interdependence.

14. The Ministers emphasized the need for more effective measures to upgrade science and technology capabilities in the developing countries. Their own experience and situation equipped them to develop and adapt technologies suited to their resource endowments and needs. Technology flows could not be left only to the private sector. In that context, measures should be taken for facilitating access to technologies and know-how on preferential and concessional terms, including to new technologies. Information on and flows of environmentally sound technologies must be promoted. Barriers should be removed to the access to and transfer of technologies to the developing countries. In that regard, the Ministers highlighted that the United Nations system should have a more active role in that area. In that context they stressed that UNCTAD should be provided with adequate resources to fulfil its mandate.

15. The Ministers called upon the international community for the immediate elimination of the use of coercive economic measures against developing countries which had not been authorized by the relevant organs of the United Nations or were inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations as a means of forcibly imposing the will of one State on another.

16. The Ministers welcomed the outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, and stressed the importance of the interlinkage between population, sustained economic growth and sustained development. They called for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Cairo Programme of Action on the national, regional and international levels. The Ministers underscored the vital importance of the role of both the international community and the United Nations system in mobilizing the necessary resources for the implementation of the programme of action. They highlighted the necessity of establishing a mechanism to follow up the implementation of the programme of action.

17. The Ministers reiterated the position of the Group of 77 adopted on the programme of action for the World Summit for Social Development, and emphasized the need for the draft declaration and the draft programme of action to be adopted at the World Summit for Social Development in March 1995, which respected the global approach to the eradication of poverty, the generation of productive employment and enhancement of social integration to reflect fully the concerns and interests of developing countries, particularly the commitment to put the needs of people at the centre of development and international cooperation, in the elaboration of objectives and commitments to be agreed during the third session of the Preparatory Committee.

18. The Ministers emphasized the importance of the Fourth World Conference on Women. They called for a platform for action conducive to the creation of an enabling environment for the empowerment of women.

19. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance to developing countries of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. They regretted the recent tendency of those activities of entering into controversy on account of non-economic and non-development factors. Operational activities for development of the United Nations system should carry out their activities within the framework of their mandates, taking into account the national specificities of the developing countries, and avoid any threat to their own universal acceptability and credibility. Within this framework, they stressed the need for more resources to be made available for operational activities on a continuous, predictable and assured basis. They also stressed the need for institutions that were involved in implementation of financial and technical cooperation programmes to be distinct from those involved in overall policy-making and coordination.

20. The Ministers reiterated their profound concern at the persistent critical economic situation in Africa and the deteriorating economic conditions in the least developed countries and urged the international community, particularly developed countries and the United Nations system, to adopt and implement concrete and effective measures to support the efforts of those countries in the process of economic reforms and development. They also called upon the international community to increase its assistance to those countries in their efforts towards the diversification of their economies.

21. The Ministers expressed their concern that structural adjustment programmes often had adverse effects on the social sectors, in particular, education, health, nutrition and employment. In this respect, the Ministers called for the provision of effective means, including new and additional financial resources, targeted at social sector development. They also called on the international financial institutions to enhance their assistance to developing countries implementing reform programmes in establishing social safety nets.

22. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to South-South cooperation as a necessary and viable strategy for greater collective self-reliance for national, regional and global development, and as a major mechanism for the promotion of growth and accelerated development. The dynamism introduced through such cooperation would also contribute to strengthening the world economy and restructuring of international economic relations. The United Nations system and the developed countries should support such cooperation, including through financial and technical assistance. To that end, the Ministers called upon the United Nations to consider convening an international conference on South-South cooperation in 1996. They also noted with interest that "Partners in population and development: a South-South initiative", was launched within the framework of the International Conference on Population and Development.

23. The Ministers approved the report of the Committee of Experts of the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, presented in accordance with the mandates of IFCC-VIII, and approved its recommendations. They expressed their satisfaction with the

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results so far achieved by the Fund and agreed to explore ways and means to further expand the resources of this unique funding mechanism for projects on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, in particular, through recourse to an increase of core capital through contributions from both developing and developed countries, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations. They equally agreed to extend the tenure of office of the members of the Committee of Experts to a three-year period.

24. The Ministers welcomed the coming into operation of the Joint Coordinating Committee between the Group of 77 and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in June 1994 on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Group of 77.

25. The Ministers reiterated the need for strengthening the United Nations to enable it to contribute more effectively to development. The United Nations, with its universal membership, had a critical and inalienable role in the area of consensus-building for international economic and development cooperation. The views and consensus expressed in this forum should be taken into account by different institutions and agencies in devising their assistance and operation programmes. In that context, the Ministers called for a reinvigorated effort by the United Nations system and the international community to promote development. That would require the necessary focus on sustained and accelerated economic growth and development, while keeping in mind the requirements of the supporting infrastructure, including through social and national structures, a favourable international economic environment and international development cooperation. Developing country concerns must be integrated into all deliberations of global trade, finance and technology cooperation. The emphasis should be on the substance of the measures required rather than a preoccupation with reforming merely the structures of cooperation and interaction or developing new terminologies which did not contribute to tackling the problems at hand and lead not to development, but only to conditionalities.

26. The Ministers noted the initiation of Palestinian self-government arrangements in the Gaza Strip and Jericho area and called for the speedy extension of Palestinian self-government arrangements to encompass the entire occupied territories in implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements. In that regard, they reaffirmed their support of the Palestinian people as they strive to attain their inalienable rights, including the right to establish an independent State on their national soil, including Jerusalem. They also reaffirmed the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine. They emphasized the need for international assistance to support Palestinian development efforts in the economic and social fields. The Ministers also reaffirmed their support for the peace process initiated at the Peace Conference on the Middle East held at Madrid, which aimed at achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978) and the principle of land for peace.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/462/Corr.1
10 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 12, 87, 88, 89, 90,
92, 95, 97, 154 and 158

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ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

UNITED NATIONS NEW AGENDA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF AFRICA IN THE 1990S

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 3 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of
Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The following correction has been requested by the Permanent Mission of
Algeria to the United Nations.

1. Page 1

The title of document A/49/462 should read as above.

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English
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2. Page 2, third and fourth lines

For under agenda items 12, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 154 and 158 read
under agenda items 12, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 95, 97, 154 and 158.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/463
4 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 89 (a)

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: IMPLEMENTATION
OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Note by the Secretary-General

1. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/190 of 22 December 1992, in which it endorsed the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1/ Agenda 21 2/ and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests, 3/ as adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on 14 June 1992.
2. In the same resolution, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Conference, decided to convene, not later than 1997, a special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of Agenda 21. In that context, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report containing recommendations for consideration by the Assembly on the format, scope and organizational aspects of such a special session.
3. The Conference was a landmark event which had a profound effect on the work of organs, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as activities at the regional and national levels to achieve sustainable development. The Commission on Sustainable Development, as the central intergovernmental body established to monitor the implementation of decisions and recommendations of the Conference, launched a detailed integrated review of progress achieved in the implementation of 40 chapters of Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the Conference at the international, regional and national levels. While adopting its multi-year programme of work for the period 1993-1997, the Commission decided to undertake at its 1997 session an overall review of the progress achieved with a view to preparing for the special session of the General Assembly envisaged in resolution 47/190.
4. A number of important intergovernmental processes recommended in Agenda 21 have taken place or are under way. These include the elaboration of an

international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, the convening of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the work of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The results of and follow-up to these activities, together with ongoing work related to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, are of direct relevance to the forthcoming review and appraisal of the progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

5. Furthermore, major international meetings that took place after the Conference, such as the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna, the International Conference on Population and Development, held at Cairo, as well as the forthcoming World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) to be held at Istanbul, are also closely related to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, since they deal with crucial aspects of the international struggle towards sustainable development. The outcomes of these activities need to be integrated in the comprehensive review of Agenda 21.

6. Another crucial process of direct relevance to the forthcoming review of Agenda 21 is the ongoing work on the elaboration of an agenda for development, which will continue during the present session of the General Assembly.

7. Although some important experiences have been already gained since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development through the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the High-Level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development, as well as through other intergovernmental processes listed above, at this stage it would seem premature to formulate specific suggestions on the format, scope and organizational aspects of the special session of the General Assembly in 1997. In the light of the above, the Secretary-General intends to come up with such proposals at a later date.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda, vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution I, annex I.

2/ Ibid., annex II.

3/ Ibid., annex III.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/464
4 October 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 93

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Proposal with a view to supplementing the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1993-2003)

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 48/91 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, beginning in 1993, and adopted the Programme of Action proposed for the Third Decade.

2. In paragraph 17 of resolution 48/91, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit proposals to it with a view to supplementing, if necessary, the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

3. This note is in response to that invitation. It contains topics for consideration and recommendations to States and non-governmental organizations.

1. Topics for consideration

4. The following topics reflect current aspects of racism and racial discrimination and should therefore be dealt with in studies or seminars:

- (a) Racism, racial discrimination and economic disparities;
- (b) Racism and sexism;
- (c) Manipulation of nationalist sentiment for racist ends;

- (d) The spread of revisionism;
- (e) Ethnic exclusivism and racism.

2. Recommendations to States

5. The Member States concerned should adopt emergency measures to put an end to acts of racism and racial discrimination against migrant workers and refugees.

6. Member States should also give particular attention to the situation of women belonging to ethnic or racial minorities who are victims of double discrimination based on gender and on ethnic or racial identity.

3. Recommendations to non-governmental organizations

7. Since there was nothing in the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination concerning action to be undertaken by non-governmental organizations, the General Assembly may wish to address the following recommendations to them:

(a) International non-governmental organizations should continue to stimulate their national affiliates to take appropriate measures, particularly in cooperation with national teachers' and student organizations, to ensure that education for the elimination of racism and all forms of racial discrimination is incorporated into the curricula of teacher training courses, including for primary and secondary school teachers;

(b) Non-governmental organizations, together with youth and student associations, should organize regular programmes designed to eliminate racism and all forms of racial discrimination, in particular in educational and training institutions;

(c) Non-governmental organizations should organize training seminars for elementary and secondary school teachers on teaching and learning about human rights and on anti-racist education;

(d) Non-governmental organizations should propose to national departments or ministries of education specific literature that would be incorporated in basic textbooks for elementary school classes to help children develop an anti-racist and intercultural consciousness which respects differences;

(e) National departments and ministries of education should review school curricula with a view to promoting solidarity through the teaching of human rights and ways to combat racism and through the creation of awareness in schools of global issues and problems;

(f) Non-governmental organizations should cooperate in conducting educational programmes, including human rights education for all children who do not receive a full basic education;

/...

(g) Non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with the United Nations, should organize training seminars to mobilize and sensitize individuals engaged in the defence of human rights and national authorities, taking into account the provisions of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees;

(h) Non-governmental organizations should create networks linking teachers, persons with special knowledge in areas relating to human rights, and youth in order to foster understanding of the necessity for personal commitment in the fight against racism and human rights violations;

(i) Non-governmental organizations should regularly provide information to teachers and to the media about human rights in general, the crimes of racism and racial discrimination, and their own activities and the activities of the United Nations system in this field;

(j) Non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with regional intergovernmental bodies, should organize consultations and other activities in an effort to achieve the goals set for the Third Decade.
